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1. On 20 September 1952 the headquarters of the Communications Training Regiment of the 523 Army Unit was at Cheil-li (125-53, 39-19) (YD-4955) in a Korean-style house. [REDACTED] The regiment moved to Cheil-li from Manp'ojin (126-17, 41-09) (BA-7259) on 25 January 1951.
2. The regiment had 950 trainees and 250 instructors. It was commanded by colonel KIM Ch'ol-won (6855/0772/0337), aged 28, a middle-school graduate and a member of the North Korean Labor Party. The vice commander was a lieutenant colonel and the chief of staff was a major. Two women Soviet advisers, a lieutenant colonel and a senior lieutenant, were assigned to the regiment. The following sections operated under the chief of staff: the staff section, headed by a major, which handled all company grade officers and the assignment of graduated students; the technical section, headed by a major, which repaired all the radios and vehicles; the rear service section, headed by a major, which handled supplies; and the rank and file section, headed by a senior lieutenant, which handled all matters concerned with enlisted men.
3. Supplies for the regiment were brought in once a month by three trucks from supply points designated by the National Direction Station (Kukka Chida-se). The trainees wore North Korean army officer's uniforms and were issued a daily ration of 800 grams of rice. The regiment communicated with the North Korean army general headquarters by "lam" radio.¹
4. The headquarters of the 1 Battalion of the Communications Training Regiment, was in a tile-roofed house in a village of 60 farm houses, 3 kilometers south of the Christian church at Koun-ni (125-50, 39-20) (YD-4457). The 300 trainees of the battalion were the best of the regiment and were given instruction in "lam," "elsebert," and "allebam" radios¹ and in radar for more

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than 10 hours a day. The headquarters of the 2 Battalion was in a village of 40 houses, 400 meters north of the Christian church of Koum-ni. The trainees of the battalion received less advanced instruction than those of the 1 Battalion in the same subjects. The headquarters of the 3 Battalion were in a village at YD-447570 near Koum-ni. The trainees of the battalion were given instruction in radio repair and maintenance and the installation of the "lam" and "elsebert" radios in trucks.

5. After completion of the 3-month training period, those trainees who graduated as senior operators were assigned to regiment, divisions, and corps as advanced operators; some of the students were assigned to front-line units as operators of "elsebert" and "allebam" radios; and others were assigned as staff officers.²

1. Comment. These are phonetic spellings. It is probable that "elsebert" radios are Soviet RSB series radios and "allebam" radios are Soviet RBM series radios. No equivalent for "lam" could be found in the listings of signal equipment in Department of the Army Pamphlet Number 30-11-1, Volume VI.

 Comment. According to another report which confirms the existence of the Communications Training Regiment, there were approximately 150 instructors assigned to the regiment and 2 Soviet advisers were in the regimental headquarters. Classes were held from 8 a.m. until 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m. The following equipment was used in the training: 6 x 9-R, 13-R, or 44-R (RBS) radios; 80 RB-M, RBM-1, or RBM-5 radios; 20 RSB-F or RSB radios; and about 50 Soviet field telephones.

2. Comment. The assignments were ambiguous in the original list. It is possible, for example, that the text means all the graduates were assigned as "staff" officers, with some of them designated further as advanced operators.

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